



# भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण  
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 2

PART II—Section 2

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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सं० 3] नई दिल्ली, शुक्रवार, फरवरी 27, 1987/फाल्गुन 8, 1908  
No. 3] NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1987/PHALGUNA 8, 1908

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन  
के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed  
as a separate compilation

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RAJYA SABHA

The following Bills were introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 27th  
February, 1987:—

I

BILL NO. I OF 1987

*A Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-eighth Year of the  
Republic of India as follows:—

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. This Act may be called the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1987.  | Short title.                      |
| 2. In article 326 of the Constitution, for the words "twenty-one years",<br>the words "eighteen years" shall be substituted. | Amend-<br>ment of<br>article 326. |

### STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Under the existing provisions of Article 326 of the Constitution, a person who is not less than 21 years of age and is otherwise qualified, is entitled to be registered as a voter. The Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament on amendments to Election Laws in February 1972 recommended that if voting right is granted to persons in the age group of 18 to 21 years, it would give the younger generation a sense of participation in the country's democratic polity. In their opinion there are no valid reasons for denying them the right to vote, particularly when for all practical purposes of law they are treated as majors and are deemed competent to handle their affairs. The Committee, therefore, recommended suitable amendment of article 326 of the Constitution.

Some State Governments such as Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka have already granted voting rights to the citizens who are 18 years of age, in relation to elections of Local Bodies. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that such persons are made eligible to exercise their right of franchise for elections to the State Assemblies and the House of the People (Lok Sabha).

Hence, this Bill.

SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA

## II

BILL NO. VI OF 1987

*A Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-eighth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1987.

Short title.

2. After article 16 of the Constitution, the following new article shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion  
of new  
article  
16A.

“16A. All adult citizens shall have the Right to Work, that is to say, the right to guaranteed employment and payment for their work in accordance with its quantity and quality, so as to ensure them adequate means of livelihood.”.

Right to  
work.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Democracy without universal facility for education followed by total guarantee for employment is a farce. Any talk of liberty, freedom and democracy is an insult to those who do not have an opportunity to get employment after their education. Unemployment is increasing day by day in our country. The number of registered unemployed persons is almost three crores. Besides, there are crores of people who have not registered their names in the employment exchanges. This is causing erosion of moral values and frustration among the youth of our country. Government is not serious in taking effective measures to provide jobs to all unemployed. Though the Right to Work is mentioned in the Directive Principles, it remains outside the purview of the courts of law. If the Right to Work is made a Fundamental Right the person seeking employment unsuccessfully can seek the help of the courts of law to force the Government in providing job to him. Right to Work as a Fundamental Right will give a new direction and responsibility to the Government to take all necessary measures to guarantee employment to the people. If the Government fails to provide employment, there should be a provision for adequate compensation.

Hence, this Bill.

GURUDAS DAS GUPTA

## III

## BILL No. V of 1987

*A Bill further to amend the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.*

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-eighth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Act, 1987.

Short  
title.

2. In section 3 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, after the words, "to be of national importance" where they occur first, the words "and the 'Babri Masjid' and 'Ramjanambhoomi' located in the city of Ayodhya of Faizabad District in the State of Uttar Pradesh" shall be inserted.

Amend-  
ment  
of Sec-  
tion 3.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Babri Masjid—Ram Janam Bhoomi Complex happens to be a historical complex. It has now suddenly become a centre of controversy involving more than one community. By raising the controversy the Communal and chauvinist forces in the country are raising their ugly heads and fanning communal hatred, diverting attention of the people from other important problems before the country. If it is allowed to linger on, it can result in serious communal situation. The only solution to the present controversy lies in declaring the Babri Masjid—Ram Janam Bhoomi complex of historical national importance without allowing performance of any kind of religious prayers, rituals or other like ceremonier within the complex. Archaeological department of the Government of India will look after it and it will be properly maintained as an important relic of the past.

Hence this Bill.

GURUDAS DAS GUPTA

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(Smt.) K. K. CHOPRA,  
for *Secretary-General*.